

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A. head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed original Dutch document (with English translation), drawn up by Christiaan Adolph Schuurman, Functionary at the disposal of the Attorney General at the High Court of Justice at Batavia on the 5th day of April 1946, containing a sworn statement of Albert Boes, soldier, born March 15, 1905 at Homberg, Germany,

has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

Signature: Ch. Jongeneel /s/

(SEAL)

BATAVIA, June 11th 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the Office of the Attorney General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

PRO JUSTITIA

Government Office for the
Investigation of War Crimes

OFFICIAL RECORD

On Friday, April 5, 1946, I, Christiaan Adolph SCHUTTEMAN, Functionary at the disposal of the Attorney-General at the High Court of Justice at Batavia, interrogated the person of

---ALBERT MOES---

of Dutch nationality, born March 15, 1905 at Honnberg, Germany, occupation: soldier, living at Oud-Gondangdia 25, Batavia, who, after having taken the oath according to his religious convictions to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, made the following statement:---

On March 6, 1942, around 6 o'clock, I was at Lembang, as sergeant of the 9th Brigade, belonging to the 2nd Section of the 1st Company Soebang. Commander of the Section was Sargt. Major TEUNSE. The section of soldiers, consisting of some 35 men, was lying on an incline. At that moment we were shot at from the front by Japanese and behind us there were Japanese tanks. Suddenly I saw behind me a white towel floating on a stick. We fired in the direction of the Japanese assailants, but at the sight of the white flag we all and also the Japanese stopped firing. I do not know who had put up this flag. We laid down our equipment and rifles and then walked over to the enemy with hands up. They received us in a friendly spirit, shook hands and distributed chocolate and cigarets. The 2nd section of the 1st Company was to the West of us in the same field. The people of this section did not know and could not know that the 2nd section had surrendered and continued to fire. Two of us then went over to them, making known the situation, after which they also stopped fire and joined us. Some wounded had remained behind on the grounds and we requested the Japanese soldiers to be allowed to fetch them. Together with five other soldiers of our section we went over the ground to look for those wounded. While transporting one of the wounded, a Japanese soldier, sitting in a tree, was firing at us with an automatic weapon, causing the death of the wounded and two of our soldiers. Names of the victims and perpetrators are unknown to me. After a stay of about an hour there with the enemy, a Jap. officer gave the order that we had to march in goose-march behind some Japanese soldiers. Thus we were taken from covered ground to a plain. There we had to sit down and the Eurasian boys were separated from the thoroughbred Europeans. Then we were searched, while the Japanese soldier took away all our possessions, like fountain pens, watches, money, etc., even our identity disks and military booklet. There was a Jap. soldier who talked Dutch and who interrogated us one after the other, like: name, age, function, from where we came, where we wanted to go and where was the road to Bandoeng. During this interrogation a Japanese plane flew over us. From this plane a newstube was dropped, which was taken by one of the Japanese. The presumed commander looked through the papers contained in the tube and then started to shout at his inferiors, from which I understood that he was giving orders. At once the Japanese soldiers came to us, telling that we must take off our puttees. After having complied with this order we had to keep our wrists crossed behind our back. Our wrists were fettered with the puttees and we were tied together in groups of three. The groups were lined up and again I heard the commander in question shouting a presumed order. Then I saw and heard that

we were shot at from a machinegun standing some 10 meters nearly opposite. I felt I was shot in my pelvis, fell down and noticed that the two fellow-victims tied to me fell over me. I think they were dead at once. I became unconscious. This was only for a short time, for when I regained consciousness I still heard the machinegun firing. I heard that several people called in Malay: "Have pity and kill me", and heard them praying, groaning and calling for help. When the firing was stopped some 25 or 30 Japanese soldiers made a rush for us with fixed bayonets. I pretended to be dead, but I looked for a while at the activities of the Japanese soldiers and saw that they made a charging movement in the direction of the soldiers lying on the ground still groaning and screaming. The screaming and groaning of the victims grew less and after a moment I did not hear the victims any longer. I heard somebody walking behind me and lost consciousness. I do not know how long I remained unconscious, but I estimate it to be about 3 hours. I heard nothing and therefore called loudly "Have they gone?" After calling three times someone called back: "Yes, they are gone". I then unbound my wrists. When my hands were loose and I sat up, I noticed that my clothing was wet with blood on my breast. Upon investigation I found that I had a bleeding wound on the right side and one on the left side of my breast. I presumed then that I had been transfixed with a bayonet by a Japanese. I wanted to stand up but found that this was impossible and I discovered that I had two bullet-wounds in my right groin! I crawled on hands and knees to the man who had answered me. This appeared to be JONKERS, well-known to me, also of our section. I found that he had been hit by bullets in his legs. I untied his wrists. I saw some 80 soldiers, belonging to the 2nd and 3rd sections, lying on the ground tied together in groups of three. I saw that from some of them the eyes had been put out, the head had been cut off, the abdomen pricked open, etc. After having untied Jonkers we both crawled into the shrubbery. I had severe pains, but the bleeding stopped. Until March 7, 1942, around 14.00 o'clock, we remained in the shrubbery, then we stumbled off together. We faltered around the field for three days, and after many privations, we arrived at the big communication road from Soebang to Lembang. I could not walk any more and laid down in a hut 75 meters from the road. JONKERS also hardly could walk any more and laid down next to me. We had and we received no food, while we quenched our thirst with rainwater. After about 4 days JONKERS stumbled away and wanted to get help. I then remained another six days in that hut without food, until I was fetched away by a Japanese with a truck, and brought to Isola at Lembang. From there they took me to the "Christelijk Lyceum" (high school building), where I was bandaged up for the first time. On March 21 I was taken to the Immanuel Hospital at Bandoeng. The acting practitioner, Dr. van OUBERKERK, took photographs of me, according to which it came out that probably my chest had been completely transfixed by a bayonet, without touching any vital parts and that the neck of my right thigh-bone had been struck by a bullet. As a result of the bullet-wound I have now already been operated three times on the bone mentioned, this leg is some centimeters shorter than the other one and I am limping. Later on I received a letter from JONKERS in which he told me that after he had left me he had landed in Borromeus hospital and that he had reported immediately where I was and in what condition. Where JONKERS is now, I do not know. I do not know which division of the Japanese and under which commander attacked us there, nor do I know who is responsible for this mass murder.

[Lieut. FABER was Company commander. However, he was with the first section and has retreated at the last moment with that section. He does not know anything about the mass murder and therefore will not be able to make an essential statement.]

After reading out the above clearly witness persists in his statement, and signs this report with me.

(signed:) A. MOES

The Recorder:

(signed:) SCHURMAN

I made this official record on my oath of office, in Batavia, April 5, 1946.

(signed:) SCHURMAN.]

Ex 1705-A

Doc 5779 (cont)

第五七七九

証 明 書

下記は右、情報部情報部部長、前印軍中尉「
チャールス・ヨンゲネール」ハ先ヅ正式宣誓ノ上、
一九二六年五月五日「ベタヴィア」高松法院ニ於テ
証人トシテ宣誓「クリスチアン・アドルフ・シエー
ルマン」ニ就リ作証サレタル、一九〇二年三月十五
日付「ボンベルグ」生レ、夫ハ「アルベルト・ム
ーネ」ノ正妻トシテ包含スル添附録附録原本「美
国政府ガ情報部情報部ノ公式証人ニ採リタルモ
ノナルコトヲ証ス。

姓名 (チャールス・ヨンゲネール)

一九二六年五月十一日「ベタヴィア」

(情報部情報部印)

前印軍中尉長官部局附録録録印軍中尉タル
「K・A・デ・ヴェアルド」ノ面前ニ於テ署名且
宣誓セルモノナリ。

「K・A・デ・ヴェアルド」署名

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22.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/e15854/>

3.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/e15854/>

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ノニ幕が荷イタ。私ハ被褥が濡死シタノダト思フ。
私ハ幕にラ矢ツタ。シカ^カソレハホシノ任時崎ニ送
ギ^テカツタ。何トナレバ、私が落ビ急遽^ニ回軍シタ時
私ハ尚ホ幕に就ガ精進サレテキルノラ^ニイタノデ
ル。私ハ若干ノ者ガ来^テ居^テ「^一生ダ^ニ渡シテクレ」
ト叫ンテキルノヲ聞キ、又彼等ガ所リ、手シミ障キ
防^リテメ^ニ呼^ブノヲ聞イタ。新軍ガ止ンダ時紀二十五
在^ル乃三三^三十^三ニノ日本兵ガ以^テ二^三差^ニシテ歩^ニニ^三彈^ニ進^シ
タ。私ハ死ンダと思^ヒラシテキタガ、忽ハ當時日本兵、
ノ荷^リ見^守ツテキタ、彼等ガ海上ニ渡^リ坐^チキ^テ
キ^テ兵士^ニ赴^クノ方^ニ向^テ突^ク進^スルノヲ見タ。魁^任
者^ニ赴^クノ時^ニビヤ障^キ幕^ハ少^ク腐^リ一^二時^ニ等^ニハ私^ハ最^モ
早^ク魁^任者^ノ赴^クノ幕^ヲ商^カセ^カツタ。私ハ思^ヒ差^カガ私^ノ
幕^ヲ歩^行シテキルノヲ聞イタガ忽^ニラ矢ツテ了^ツタ
幕^ハ倒^レ進^ノ時^ニ間^ニ意^ニ不^成テキタカ何^ラナ^イガ紀三
時^ニダト思^フ。私ハ倒^モ死^ンテ^カツタノデ「^一彼^等ハ
歩^ツテ了^ツタ」ト^一思^フニ^一時^ニ付^ケタ。三^三時^ニ付^キ
タタ急^ニ離^カガ「^一ソ^ウダ^ニ彼^等ハ歩^ツテ了^ツタ」ト^一思^フ
進^シタ。私ハソレカラ自分ノ手^ヲ見^テ思^フイタ。手^ガ目^ニ
向^ニナ^リ、私ガ退^キ上^リ進^ツタ時、私ハ自分ノ衣^ヲ
ノ^一端^ヲが^一足^ヲ進^レテ^キタノニ^一思^フが^一情^ニイタ。幸^ニベ^テ見
ルト私ハ^一衣^ヲノ^一石^ヲニ^一ツト^一左^ニ便^ニ一^ツノ

Doc 5779

出立金ヲ貸ツテキルコトヲ決ツタ。而シテ却テ日本
人ノ横領ヲ察知サレタノダト思フタ。宛ハ上ラウ
ト思フタガ之ハ不可知ナアルコトガ判ツタ。宛ハ石
川義隆ニ二ヶ所ノ横領金アルコトヲ見シタノ
ダ。私ハ手ト様テ私ニ告ぐタカノ万ヘ横領シタ。之
ハ私ノヨク知ツテイル故ガ小島ノ「モンケルス」ダ
ト判ツタ。私々ハ彼ガ船足ヲ横領デ置タレテキルコ
トヲ発見シタ。私ハ彼ノ手印ヲ見イタ。私ハ第二、
第三小島ニ居スル約八十名ノ兵士ガ三隻ニ乗領サレ
島上ニ横領ベツテキルノヲ見タ。私ハ彼等ノ内ニハ
星ガ本島ガレテキルヲサ知前ガ島ニ居サレテキル者ヤ
に部ガ別知カレテキル者ガキルノヲ見タ。「モン
ケルス」ヲ知イタ後私々島内ハ灌不赤ノ甲ヘ進込シ
タ。一九四二年三月七日、一時時頃迄我々ハソノ灌
木赤甲ニ入りソレカラ我々ハ一箇ニ墮キ年ヲ立去ツ
タ。私々ハ三日間島内ヲヨロメテ廻ツタソシテ他
々ノ島内ノ横領我々ハ「スズン」カラ「ラムズン」へ
ノ大横領金ノ横領シタノナアル。

「フアベル」早知ガ甲に居テアツタ、シカシ年ヲ、
彼ハ第一小島ト共ニ居ツタソレト第一島ノ内面ニ面小
島ト共ニ通等シタ。彼ハコノ大横領ニ就テハ何モ

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「シテ一々」 (二) (三)

公、ハ一九四六年四月五日「バタヴィア」ニ於テ正式
宣言ノ上ニ公式書翰ヲ存蔵セリ。

(註 釋) 「 乙 丑 一 年 乙 丑 」